

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6545 第五十四百五十六號

八九月十年實錄光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1878.

五拜禮

號二十二月十英

港香

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH]

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
November 20, FAR-CHOW, British str., 154.  
C. J. Holland, Macao 20th Nov., Bal-  
last—CHINESE.  
November 21, MECCA, British steamer, 687.  
Moray, Sydney 18th Oct., Newcastle,  
N.S.W., and Cocktown 3rd Nov., Coal  
—G. R. STEVEN & Co.

## CLEARANCES.

At the HOSPITALS OFFICE,  
November 21, Siam, British steamer, for  
Washi, British steamer, for Sagon.  
Far-choy, British steamer, for Macao.  
Geo. Shiffield, American ship, for Callao.  
Johns, Friederich, German bark, for Nag-  
asaki.  
Siamese Crown, Siamese ship, for Bangkok.

## DEPARTURES.

November 21, AYROLL, British steamer, for  
Yokohama.

November 21, ANDREW, British str., for Sin-  
gapore and London.

November 21, DALE, British steamer, for  
Bangkok.

November 21, KARO, Brit. str., for Swatow.

November 21, IMPERATRICE ELISABETH,  
Austrian bark, for San Francisco.

November 21, GATWELL, British steamer, for  
Singapore, Bombay, &c.

November 21, VIDAL, French str., for Buenos  
Aires.

November 21, NOUVEAU CORDON, French  
bark, for Haiphong.

November 21, LUCKY, Siamese bark, for  
Bangkok.

November 21, LULU, British 3-m. sch., for  
Fuchow.

November 21, TALLE, German bark, for  
Bangkok.

November 21, ST. LEUC, French bark, for  
Sydney.

November 21, YANGTZE, British str., for  
Shanghai.

November 21, JESSE JAMESON, Brit. bark,  
for Quinhon.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
For Meto, etc., from Sydney, &c.—  
57 Chinese.

## REPORTS.

The British steamship *Maze* reports left  
Sydney on 18th October, and Newcastle, N.S.W.,  
on the 25th, and had fine S. and S.E. winds and  
clear weather. Arrived at Taku on the 2nd November,  
and passed through the Yellow Sea, and had  
fine weather through Tropic Straits, and from  
Booby Island to Bocca Straits light variable  
winds from Basash Straits to Manila dull and  
cloudy weather with strong N.E. seas; from  
thence to land strong N.E. winds with high sea  
and thick, drizzling rain at times. On the 16th  
passed the Company's steamer *Charlton*, bound  
for Australian Ports.

## AMONG SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
2. June, German brig, from Siam.  
2. Wenchow, British steamer, from Swatow.  
John, British schooner, from Newchwang.  
Kwangtung, British str., from Hongkong.  
Duglas, British steamer, from Fuchow.  
7. Cube, British bark, from Newchwang.  
8. Taiwan, British steamer, from Taiwan.  
8. D. V. Beaumont, Ge. bark, from Choo.  
9. Raven, British steamer, from Choo.  
10. Sabine, British steamer, from Tamsui.  
11. Yunnan, British steamer, from Hongkong.  
11. Alcira, British schooner, from Tamsui.  
11. Carl Ludwig, Ger. bark, from Newchwang.  
11. A. & Mariana, Ger. bark, from Newchwang.  
12. Kwangtung, British str., from Fuchow.  
12. C. Wattian, Siam, ship, from Shanghai.  
13. Diamond, British bark, from Hongkong.  
13. Star, German bark, from Newchwang.  
14. Caroline, German bark, from Choo.  
14. Carl Wilhelm, Ge. bark, from N'ch'wan.  
15. Douglas, British steamer, from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.  
1. June, German brig, for Tamsui.

2. Taiwan, British steamer, for Tamsui.  
2. Wenchow, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
3. The Gool, British bark, for Hongkong.  
4. Alcira, British schooner, for Tamsui.  
5. Kwangtung, British str., for Fuchow.  
7. Cube, British bark, from Newchwang.  
8. Taiwan, British steamer, from Taiwan.  
8. D. V. Beaumont, Ge. bark, from Choo.  
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1. June, German brig, for Tamsui.

2. Taiwan, British steamer, for Tamsui.

2. Wenchow, British steamer, for Shanghai.

3. The Gool, British bark, for Hongkong.

4. Alcira, British schooner, for Tamsui.

5. Kwangtung, British str., for Fuchow.

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(Corrected to Date).

Sydenham, London, July 18.

Victor (s.), Liverpool, July 19.

Mary Mildred, Newmarket, July 20.

Stans, Antwerp, July 21.

Pilgrim, Cardiff, July 22.

Ellsworth, New York, July 23.

Prins Fred. Card (s.), Fuchow, July 24.

Yokohama, Japan, July 25.

Never Lagar, Hongkong, July 26.

Macrae, Hongkong, July 27.

John C. Munro, Madras, July 28.

Vessels EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(London), Fuchow, Aug. 1.

G. Falconer & Co., Liverpool, Aug. 2.

W.A.T.C.H. & CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

Glory (s.), Fuchow, Aug. 3.

Oxfordshire (s.), Fuchow, Aug. 4.

Estes (s.), Fuchow, Aug. 5.

Standard (s.), Fuchow, Aug. 6.

Felix Mendelssohn (s.), Fuchow, Aug. 7.

Ellsworth, Fuchow, Aug. 8.

Prins Fred. Card (s.), Fuchow, Aug. 9.

Yokohama, Japan, Aug. 10.

Never Lagar, Hongkong, Aug. 11.

Macrae, Hongkong, Aug. 12.

John C. Munro, Madras, Aug. 13.

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## EXTRACTS:

## TREASURY DAY.

On the second or new pleasure day we may ram, still the slaves are master at hand. What a source of enjoyment would not it be? In my Saturday stroll through the Strand, you naturally see scenes that are brilliant and bright. Among folks that are gaudy and gay— But your earnest prayer may welcome a sight in the Strand upon Treasury Day.

There is mirth in the bocages and paths in the skies, and the children of Thebes are glad— While he hurries to grasp his hubbard prize. Could the mine or the munific be sad? See, the gait is disdainful, the visage serene As he struts like a wolf to the prey.

Such a Hope, many a Faith, in their triumph are seen In the Strand upon Treasury Day.

And the nymphs of the chores are here in their might, And the nymphs of the bocages beside— Though their spell of the week may be shamefully slight.

They revere it with innocent pride.

A shame—such a grossly inadequate price!

For such talent and beauty to pay!

Still they seem pretty happy and look very nice

In the Strand upon Treasury Day.

If you strolled with me, reader, up Wallingford-street

And in the neighbouring street—christened Bow— A disconsolate crew in the last we should meet,

Paving idly the flag to and fro.

Let us pity them, reader, while passing along,

The poor players with nothing to play!

Not for them the delights of you salary'd throng

In the Strand upon Treasury Day.

HERN'S LEIGH IN THE THEATRE FOR OCTOBER.

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT LIVADIA.

A steamer from Odessa and Sebastopol touches at Yalta, now overcrowded with Imperial courtiers, place-holders, and tourists.

A few Circassians in their brilliant uniforms promenade the streets with the consequential air which the members of the Imperial bodyguard assume; much better satisfied, apparently, than their brothers on the opposite side of the Black Sea, whom we left at Trebizon dispensing of their Roumanian and Bulgarian ruffians for bread.

Black Yalta, the high hills rise round a wooded plateau, like the sides of an amphitheatre, the centre covered with gardens and palaces nestling among the trees. One of the most tasteful, but by no means the grandest, of these costly houses is Livadia, the Palmaria of the Emperor and Empress of All the Russias, a very pretentious but picturesque residence three miles from the port, and farther off, Orlanda, where the Emperor's suite and the minister in attendance are generally lodged while their sovereign is taking his holiday.

Yet it is not much of a holiday after all, and the thin, gaunt, anxious-eyed owner of Livadia hardly looks as if he were enjoying it. The telegraph connects the house with all parts of Europe and Russia; and thirty miles off lie the ruins of Sebastopol, filled with bitter memories for the present Russian sovereign, with its graves containing a hundred thousand soldiers, who fell while keeping the French, English, and Sardinian armies waiting so long in the cold. The Emperor occasionally makes an excursion thence from Livadia to inspect a war-vessel, to receive a portion of his army arriving from Turkey, or to attend a service for the repose of the brave in the appropriate memorial chapel which has been erected at Sebastopol near their remains.

The very appearance of this city, which is like another Pompeii, and the wild dreary music of the Russian priests in the chant of "The Everlasting Remembrance," must send back the pale and moody Emperor to Livadia in a still more gloomy frame of mind than when he left it; for he has a vivid recollection of the closing scenes of that celebrated siege, and from the northern shore of the harbour he inspected the southern half of the fortress shortly after its capture in 1855.

On these occasions he retired into his private apartments directly he returns, and is seen no more that day, not even at the whist-table, to which Count Adelberg frequently tries to draw him, the game being often termed the statesman's and producing a good night's sleep! At other times ministers and aides-de-camp come for audiences, and the work of governing the Empire goes on much as if its Imperial head was at Tzarsko-Selo or the Winter Palace; for a ton load of boxes brought the necessary papers by the same train which carried the Emperor, who is more than usually equal to his work at Livadia, as the estate is in his hands, and therefore suits his asthma better than any place but the Four Towers in the steamy valley of Ema, where for three years past he has been prevented from sojourning by the Eastern war.

Time was when any Englishman who could obtain an introduction, which was not difficult, was always welcome at the Court of St. Petersburg, and the every-day life of the Czar Nicholas has been described by at least a dozen who were either entertained by him, or met him at various Russian noblemen's houses, for he almost lived in public. But that has never been the case since Alexander II. began to reign; for his palace-door has been rigidly closed against all foreigners but diplomats; by ill-health needing quiet wherever it could be obtained, by family care, and by the political troubles which have involved the Empire several times during the last twenty-five years. He never partakes of the hospitality of his subjects, and in his visits to Berlin always lodges at the Russian Embassy, for his recreation has been solitude rather than the pleasures of society. The rooms at Livadia are not large enough to entertain, but are conveniently fitted for the quiet pursuit of business. On the walls are family pictures, with, among them, our Queen and the Emperor of Germany; but nothing very new or expensive, for since the beginning of the late war all palace expenses have been curtailed, and the Emperor let the attacks at the Russian Embassy know informally that their participation in balls and gaiety would not be seen, while their countrymen were bleeding in Bulgaria.

Alexander II. rises early, and walks out at eight o'clock in the morning after a cup of coffee and a biscuit. He used to drink tea, but now takes coffee instead, on account of his nerves, which are shattered, neither by drinking nor dissipation, but by long hours in the Council Chamber, interrupted nights, and other real hard work which the business of a sovereign and prime minister combined—as is the case with a despot—necessarily entails. Few can wish more than a House of Parliament and responsible Ministry could be safely implanted in Russia than her wearier autocrat, but he cannot see his way to it without running the risk of a revolution like that of France in 1789. After his early morning walk he works till twelve with the business of the state, and then comes the dinner, a full meal, which occupies two hours, and is followed by a long nap.

He is, however, extremely moderate in eating and drinking; so that a former cook in the Winter Palace, now settled in Paris, declares it was most disheartening to eat for him; as he was indifferent to the choice of viands. The former's lecture would be well received by the French, who are fond of saying that respect, spirit, courage, love of truth, and sense of honour generally are infinitely higher among English than among French cooks. The French themselves candidly acknowledge this.

Most people who know how to manage boys will agree that in families or in very small schools almost all the punishments applied in big schools may, with rare exceptions, be dispensed with. The parent or teacher who knows the temper of his boys, and who has them constantly under his eye, could with confidence and keep them straight without much need for scolding. In a small circle of boys, when one is punished all the others are naturally uncomfortable, but this is not the case in large schools, a public schoolboy who defies authority will be looked upon as a hero, and especially any imitator, unless he is promptly brought to book. It is the question arises as to what punishment is best, not only to correct the culprit, but to prevent his example from spreading. Doubtless the lesson would be well learned if the boy himself was concerned, but unless the boy were made publicly before the whole school how could it affect hundreds of other boys?

Livadia, or drives out with the Empress if she is well enough for the exercise. From three till five he retires again into his study, when he possibly takes the siesta which most Russians indulge in to enable them to extend the day at both ends. At Livadia the Court dines at five or half past. It is the last meal which the Emperor takes in the day, and is seldom prolonged beyond an hour. At St. Petersburg, in defiance of medical rules, he often goes to work directly afterwards till nine o'clock. Here, however, he generally sits or walks in the garden, or remains with the Empress, till eight o'clock. He then returns to his work till midnight, and sometimes finishes up with one round of whist.

Livadia, like the German Babenberg, is surrounded by the mansions of other members of the Imperial family; and in spite of the Tartar emigration to Turkey after the Crimean war there are many Mahomedan vine-growers and shepherds in the neighbourhood, who are remarkable for their loyalty. To catch a sight of a tall spare man, in a gray hat and light summer suit, with scanty hair, and a worn haggard face very much out of harmony with his comparatively youthful and, except when bent with asthma, still upright figure, is considered by these peasants as an ample compensation for a walk of several miles, and the loss of a day's work rate, were asked to choose between the system which Dr. Horbury administers and the "ours," dunces' cap, log of wood, and other inventions à la française; and this rare smile is very little doubt as to what they would say.—*Paul Mall Gazette.*

A HERMIT CLERGYMAN.

A modern hermit, who has long been a curio to the incredulous, and a wonder to the devotees of Appenzell, has just died in his cavern on the Idaberg. Father Alois Widmer was for some time a beneficed clergyman, and lived in a comfortable parsonage, after the usual manner of his colleagues; but, conceiving that it would be better for his own soul, and also for his parishioners, if he were to make a total renunciation of the world, he suddenly shut up house, and went into residence in a rocky hole of the Idaberg, where he lived after the manner of the early ascetics of the desert who have been typified by Charles Kingsley in his "Hypatia," and more recently by the Orientalist George Ebers, in his "Home Sun." The Vatican's *Appenzeller Zeitung*, which calls itself in its subtitle, "An Organ for Truth and Right," thinks that the Roman Catholic half of the canton has lost a saint in the person of this priestly hermit, and from its short notices of his manner of life and its tentative suggestion that the eccentric solitary was a worker of miracles, we may expect that an attempt will be made to procure his beatification. "Many a person has been healed," says the little journal, "both in body and soul, by the simple application of the benedictions and conjurations (*confessiones*) ordained by the Church. Day after day, summer and winter, the hermit looks as if he were enjoying it. The telegraph connects the house with all parts of Europe and Russia; and thirty miles off lie the ruins of Sebastopol, filled with bitter memories for the present Russian sovereign, with its graves containing a hundred thousand soldiers, who fell while keeping the French, English, and Sardinian armies waiting so long in the cold. The Emperor occasionally makes an excursion thence from Livadia to inspect a war-vessel, to receive a portion of his army arriving from Turkey, or to attend a service for the repose of the brave in the appropriate memorial chapel which has been erected at Sebastopol near their remains.

SCHOOL PUNISHMENTS IN FRANCE.

The hearts of tender parents and guardians of our Paris correspondents write to us are periodically troubled by an agitation against corporal punishment in schools. As often happens with agitators, the advocates of what is very vaguely described as "moral suasion" indulge in a good deal of sham sentiment, and begin by ignoring the fact that all punishments inflicted on children must necessarily involve some amount of physical distress, and are "corporal," whether called so or not. Fix a boy's brain with long extra tasks; make him fidgety and irritable, if not ill, by keeping him indoors when his visitors go on increasing; he cannot conceive why they had sought him, exactly as if he could read their story in plain letters upon their foreheads!—*Etoile.*

EDMUND SPENSER.

Edmund Spenser was born in London, probably in the year 1558. His descent was noble, but his family seemed to have been in straitened circumstances. Of his early life little or nothing is known, but in 1580 we find that he entered Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. That he there pursued his studies with diligence, and had the foundation of the fact. It is hardly necessary to observe that Livadia is provided with the choicest priest, and choir, by whom a service is conducted every day, and duly attended by the courtiers, and the attendants of the cordon, and the household physicians who have dedicated themselves to the health of the deceased possessed one genuine sign of a specially-favoured servant of God, which astonished every person who sought his help; even when the venerable father had no previous knowledge of his visitors, he was able to anticipate their own statement of their case, and tell them how they had sought him, exactly as if he could read their story in plain letters upon their foreheads!—*Etoile.*

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A lad in the fifth form, commits a breach of rules which excites the wonder and admiration of all his seniors and juniors. He is called privately to task by his tutor, repents, promises not to sin in the same way again, and keeps his word; but it is affirmed, that this settlement of matters would promote general discipline so well as if it were forth to A's admirers that he had been flogged for his insubordination! A, having been privately lectured by his schoolmaster may know nothing of his repetition; but, if he has been chastised, they become at least convinced that his act of disobedience has led him into trouble. Again, would it be practical to exercise moralisation wholesale by reading a lecture to an entire school every time one boy had offended? This would render it necessary that the head master should convolute the school at least once every day and go through the formality of naming the day's delinquents. But how long would such a ceremony, in its terrors? The argument in favour of corporal punishment administered with moderation is not that boys are always made better by a flogging, but that a flogging is the shortest and simplest way of conveying a lesson to a great number of boys. Besides, if English boys at any rate, were asked to choose between the system which Dr. Horbury administers and the "ours," dunces' cap, log of wood, and other inventions à la française; and this rare smile is very little doubt as to what they would say.—*Paul Mall Gazette.*

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